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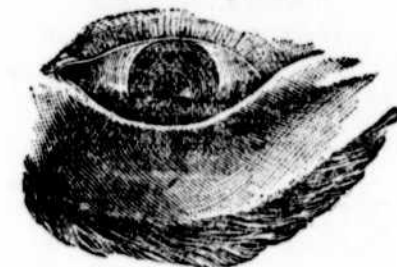
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IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

Breckinridge Makes a Powerful Appeal to His Constituents.

HE IS SORRY BUT DEFIANT

A Remarkable Meeting in Lexington—The Women of Kentucky Vigorously Denounce the Gay Old Orator.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 5.—Lexington is crowded to-day with partisans of W. C. P. Breckinridge, gathered to give the opening of his canvass a spectacular send-off. Colonel Breckinridge's speech was mainly a review of his career in congress, beginning with the first election of Cleveland.

He said no democrat had taken more advanced ground on the tariff question or had done more to unify the party on economic measures than he had. He replied to the claims that he is not a practical statesman by reciting with great particularity his labor on committees and on the floor of congress.

The speaking was in the opera house and before Colonel Breckinridge arrived the auditorium was full of people. When he advanced towards the stage they stood up and yelled wildly for five minutes. The colonel was filled with emotion which shook him from head to foot. He made the most powerful address ever delivered to a Kentucky audience. When he spoke of the action of the Ministers' union of this city which took action against him, he assumed a most defiant look and strained every nerve in his body, his fists were clenched and his expression was that of a man thoroughly enraged. He gave the public press some very hard flings, and when he said that he had no criticism for the judge who sat on the trial, 50 voices shouted at once, "I have; I have." The reception was certainly enthusiastic, and, while every man in the house will not cast his vote for Breckinridge, it was plainly seen that he had many friends who intend to stand by him.

After reviewing his boyhood's life at Lexington, his public services in the confederate army and in congress, Breckinridge said: "I do not wish this district to conceive that I have any defense to make for what I have done and of which I have been guilty. Entangled by weakness, by passion, by sin, the coils of which it was almost impossible to break, I did everything that was within my power to prevent a public scandal, except one thing, which for no moment entered my mind."

"Your reelection of me can neither take from or add to the punishment I have suffered. It has not been by hypocrisy that my life has been consistently wrong; I knew my secret sin; I tried to atone for it in ways that it is not becoming in me to more than allude to. How many kind words did this atonement produce to others—how much of self control and how much of self sacrifice? How much of earnestness and labor in aid of good things and to good causes? When I came to make public utterance under any circumstances to any audience, how cautious was I that no word of mine might tempt others to be guilty, as I was guilty. Now that exposure has come, there is an element of gladness in it. I care not now what letters come in my mail; I care not now for the closest door to open, there is no skeleton there, and I can go into the clear sunlight, out of the mystery, and look up through the blue skies into the upper world with a feeling that there is no cloud there. I am not afraid that from the horizon will suddenly come a clap of thunder and a flash of lightning that will destroy me and mine. This is of the past. I will wear with me scars, but I will no longer carry the dread."

"I will come out of that storm, however, long as it may last, in some respects conquered. The sweet domestic relations which I absolutely need, and out of which I have new life, are mine. The extent of my guilt was truthfully confessed by me to its uttermost boundaries without justification or palliation. To that extent I was guilty; beyond that I was innocent. Whatever charge of any kind is made against me by any person, not confessed in that solemn testimony, for the truth of which I appeal to God, is false. I desire this acknowledgment and denial to be fully understood, that there may be no misunderstanding hereafter. In your presence to-day and in the presence of this district, I repeat that for that sin of which I was guilty, I have no justification, no palliation and ask for no condonation. If some in your midst can believe the work you want done than I, your representative, choose him; choose one whose life has been stainless, whose morals your young men can imitate with profit, whose days have been pure and whose nights have been stainless, whose ability is ample, whose experience is wide. When someone comes to write this history, whatever blame may attach to me, he may write of me that even with that blame he loved the poor; he toiled for his fellow men; he labored for good causes; he was loyal to his principles and faithful to the truth and devoted to you."

The women of Lexington have issued an address to the voters in Breckinridge's district in which they oppose his reelection and denounce his defenders. The address, among other things, says: "Would you vote for the destruction of your boys? No; sooner vote for the destruction of your party than to sink moral sentiment. It is your duty to lead your boys to a higher moral plane, but would such a representative inspire your sons and daughters with the sublime duty of morality? No; his name is a synonym for corruption. Were he magnanimous he would have you close the door to vice. He, who has so often, with beautiful words and brilliant oratory, sung enchantingly of the noble, dutiful sons of our grand commonwealth, would have you prove recreant to your trusts. Let no extenuating plea of clarity cause you to even listen to his sly tongue; his words can no longer avail; he has sacrificed himself; his voice is silent; his influence is lost. We deeply deplore this, but he has sealed his own fate. Refuse to return him to congress; by so doing you will promote the interests of society and of your own state."

The concluding portion of his speech

was devoted to the Pollard scandal and the opposition to his renomination on moral grounds. He denounced and defied his assailants and said time would confound those who seek to betray his usefulness. Responding to the charge of hypocrisy in taking a leading part in religious and moral movements while living a double life, he said he was making atonement for an indiscretion which he dared not confess and doing everything in his power to keep others from following his footsteps.

This evening at a meeting of the Mount Horeb church, of which Colonel Breckinridge is a member, and over which his father once presided, he was summoned to appear. Breckinridge confessed his guilt in about the same way he testified in the suit at Washington, and prayed for forgiveness, saying he repented and would live a new life in the future. After consultation, he was forgiven and taken into the church again.

THE A. P. A.

Laborers of the Supreme Council Completed—The Platform in Part.

DES MOINES, May 5.—The supreme council of the A. P. A. closed its labors to-night. The declaration of its principles was the most important work done. The supreme council decided that seven years should elapse between an alien's declaration of intention and his naturalization. "The loyalty to true Americanism which knows neither birthplace, race, creed or party is the first requisite for membership. The A. P. A. is not a political party but believes that all problems confronting the people will be best solved by a conscientious discharge of the duties of citizenship by every individual. It holds that the subjection to, and support of any ecclesiastical power, not created and controlled by American citizens, is irreconcilable with American citizenship. It is opposed to the holding of offices in national, state or municipal government, by any subject or supporter of such ecclesiastical power."

"It considers the non-sectarian, free public school the bulwark of American institutions; the best place for the education of American children. We protest against the employment of the subjects of any un-American ecclesiastical power as officers or teachers of the public schools."

"We protest against the enlistment in the army or navy of the United States, or the militia of any state, of any person not an actual citizen of the United States. We demand the restriction of emigration and demand that the naturalization laws be changed by providing that no alien shall be permitted to vote who cannot speak the language of the land and prove continuous residence for seven years in the country."

The foregoing are some of the principal features of the long declarations adopted. The council tabled every motion attempting to commit the order to any policy on the money, labor, suffrage or temperance questions. It was resolved that Washington, D. C. be the meeting place after 1896, and that all meetings be held with open doors.

FRESH DISASTER THREATENED. The Little Village of St. Albans in Very Great Danger

MONTREAL, May 5.—A telegram from St. Albans says: A fresh disaster, still more calamitous than that of last Friday evening, threatens the parish of St. Albans in the shape of a vast lake, said to be 150 feet deep, which has been created by the formation of a dyke about the parish church. If the dyke gives away, as seems probable, the consequences will be disastrous. The residence of Dr. Darvau, which had been transferred over on Friday night without sustaining any injury, was carried off by the waters on Thursday.

McDONALD INDICTED.

The San Francisco Banker in the Hands of the Law.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—R. H. McDonald, jr., vice president of the People's Home Savings bank and the Pacific bank, this afternoon, indicted by the grand jury for felony and embezzlement. The specific accusation has not been made public, but it is well known the charge against McDonald arises out of the mismanagement of the People's Home Savings bank. Judge Hubbard fixed bail at \$100,000, and issued a bench warrant for McDonald's arrest.

SWIFT AND AIRY.

Coxeites Who Are Going to Washington in a Balloon.

HARRISBURG, Ky., May 5.—C. Peters Springer, an American war veteran and Coxey enthusiast, with half a dozen companions, left here this afternoon for Washington in a balloon to join the commonwealthers. Springer took charts, compasses and maps along with him to direct his course. They took six days' provisions with them and will land as soon as the balloon needs refilling and take a fresh start until the journey is finished.

TABOR PROVES HIS PLUCK.

He Is Working as a Common Miner Down in Mexico.

DENVER, May 5.—The News announces that arrangements have been made to save ex-Senator Tabor's opera house block from foreclosure under a \$275,000 mortgage, on which he has been paying interest of two per cent. a month. Tabor is working like a common miner at the Jesus Maria mine, 300 miles from civilization in Mexico, and is said to be taking out between \$5,000 and \$7,000 a month.

THE COST OF COXEY.

It Takes a Heap of Money to Pay the Marshals.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Coxey movement in the Northwest is putting the government to heavy expense. The treasury department has submitted to the house the estimated prospective deficiency of \$50,000 for United States marshals. Attorney General Olney says the expense in the state of Washington on this account is \$1,000 a day.

Herman Chase Acquitted.

SPOKANE, May 5.—After being out nearly 70 hours, the jury to-night acquitted Herman L. Chase, who has been on trial for criminal assault upon his servant girl, Marie Neilson. He is a nephew of ex-Secretary Salmon P. Chase and both he and his wife are highly connected.

LAFE PENCE WAS PERT

He Gave the Court in Coxey's Case a Bit of His Mind.

THE JUDGE TALKED BACK

in the Trial of the Commonwealers at Washington Yesterday There Was a Somewhat Sensational Tilt.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—There was a falling off in the attendance of congressmen at the trial of the commonwealers to-day. Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania had a seat within the bar. After Policeman Law had told how Browne and Coxey ran across the grass, James H. Forsythe, clerk of the district surveyor's office, tried to point upon the map of the city where the capital grounds lie, but the attorneys for the defense objected that it was not competent. Finally he was permitted to state what, upon hearsay, he thought were the boundaries of the ground.

Judge Miller recalled Law and asked him several questions.

Representative Pence created a sensation by declaring it was evident the court was endeavoring to help the prosecution officers out of a hole, where they had shown absolute incapacity to help themselves.

"Can you show any impropriety in the questions?" asked the judge.

"I can object that the questions are absolutely improper and misleading," responded Pence.

Judge Miller decided with considerable warmth that this was his privilege and sworn duty to elicit all the facts.

Pence asked some questions of the officer, and it was shown, although he was recorded as the complainant, that he had not entered any complaint. He could not tell how it happened that charges of disorderly conduct and assault had been entered against Browne and afterward withdrawn. The officer denied that Browne had been clubbed, and when he was asked if Browne had not been roughly used the judge said that was not in the case.

Officer F. D. Aldridge cleared away the mystery which has surrounded the circumstances under which Christopher Columbus Jones of Philadelphia, managed to get himself arrested. Mr. Jones, the officer explained, had "interfered" as the police were trying to arrest Browne.

Officer Murphy testified that he had been stationed at the capitol grounds with orders to prevent any organization from parading there or any person from carrying banners. Browne broke in, flourishing a banner, the officer said, and so he had arrested him.

Congressman Hudson of Kansas, cross-examined him.

"You signed this affidavit, did you not?" the congressman asked, exhibiting the complaint against Coxey.

"Yes, sir."

"And you did not see Coxey there?"

"No, sir."

Sergeant Kenney had seen Browne at Brightwood drilling the men with their "peace bannerettes," as the witness called them, in such a drill as he had never heard of before, although he was an old soldier. Jones had made a wild leap from a cab across the street; the officers had commanded Jones' followers to stand still and they had done so.

"Did you hear him make a declaration, statement or threat?" inquired Hudson.

"Jones was very quiet."

"Why did you tell his men to stand still?"

"We were looking for trouble."

"Then, as a matter of fact, all the trouble was between the citizens and the officers?"

"Most emphatically, no."

A juror asked some questions about Jones, eliciting the fact that the Philadelphia had not walked on the grass.

Lieutenant Kelly told how Coxey had asked leave to make a speech or read a protest.

"Did he say he demanded your protection while he expressed his constitutional rights?" asked Mr. Pence.

"I don't remember that."

"What was his bearing?"

"Gentlemanly throughout."

"Did he violate any law?"

"If he had I would have arrested him. He was quiet and peaceable throughout."

The prosecution having been finished, Representative Pence made a motion to have the case dismissed. Judge Miller held that there was proof tending to substantiate the charges and declined to grant the motion.

QUIET BUT THREATENING.

The Situation in the Coke Regions Is Critical.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., May 5.—The situation in the coke regions to-day was quiet, although an outbreak is expected. There are 1,000 strikers in camp with the determination to bring all men out. The strikers are jubilant because they succeeded in keeping away a larger part of the force from these works and should the other 30 join the strikers the operators will have to succumb.

The secretary of the United Mine Workers has called a meeting for Sunday afternoon at Uniontown. It is claimed by the strikers that every coke oven will be idle Monday and they will starve before they resume work at the present wages. One thousand men marched on the Paul plant to-day, frightening the workmen, many of whom fled. The deputies dispersed the mob.

IN THE COAL REGIONS.

The Miners Have a Plan Which They Think Will Work All Right.

PITTSBURG, May 5.—The coal strike continues, and it is exceedingly hard to say what the final outcome will be. Both sides are waiting. The operators who are friendly to a conference to secure uniformity of rates, expect that a settlement will be reached at the Cleveland conference. They are notifying the customers that they will be in a position to supply the coal as usual. This is based on the assumption that though all operators do not agree to pay the price, the miners will

be able to secure such a large proportion of mine owners who will do so as to justify their allowing the mines of the friendly operators to start and keep idle the other pits until the uniform rate is secured.

THE RAILROADS WIN.

Illinois Courts Decide the Ticket Scalping Law Constitutional.

CHICAGO, May 5.—At a meeting to-day of the Central Traffic association, the notice of the western lines discontinuing participation in the arbitration and allowances, was referred to a committee for conference with the committee of the western lines on Monday. The outlook for the maintenance of freight rates is now promising. A decision has been handed down by the supreme court of Illinois declaring the ticket scalpers' act constitutional. This act renders it unlawful for any person to sell tickets without the certificate of the railway company authorizing him to make such sales.

ANTWERP'S BIG FAIR.

It Was Opened Yesterday by King Leopold and His Queen.

ANTWERP, May 5.—King Leopold, accompanied by the queen of Belgium and other royalties, opened the world's exhibition to-day. More than 35,000 people were present. The royal party was received at the entrance of the main building by the Archbishop of Mechlin, and King Leopold, in a brief speech, declared the exhibition opened. The king then visited the various sections of the exhibit, the president of the executive committee presenting all the foreign delegates to King Leopold. King Leopold spent some time in the Congo state section, which contains representations of an African village and lake.

TAHOE BURNED.

The Little Mining Town in Placer County, Cal., Destroyed.

CARSON, Nev., May 5.—Tahoe City, on the shore of Lake Tahoe, Placer county, Cal., burned down to-day. The town consisted of about 50 houses, two hotels, stores, and so forth. The whole town is said to be destroyed.

The King Got the Worst of It.

BELGRADE, May 5.—Ex-King Milan, in consequence of the civil tribunal having approved of King Alexander's proposal to make him regent during his tour, prosecuted a leading radical journal on the ground that it insulted him. The court decided in favor of the newspaper and declared that Alexander could not annul the measures adopted against Milan and Queen Natalie.

Coxey Would, Browne Wouldn't.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Dr. G. P. Gorringer, who has a tract of land near this city, has offered the Coxey army a camp there and will pay them \$500 if they will clear the ground of underbrush. The proposition struck Coxey favorably, but Browne was unwilling to move camp so far and the offer was rejected.

The Jubilee Stakes Race.

LONDON, May 5.—The race for the Jubilee stakes, handicap, for 3,000 sovereigns, for 3-year olds and upwards, one mile, was run at Kempton park to-day. Sir W. Throckmorton's Avington, 4 years, was first, Prisoner, 4, second, Diablo, 5, third.

AROUND THE WORLD.

CHICAGO, May 5.—In the interest of labor organizations, a Chicago committee has gone to California to examine 90,000 acres offered for colonization.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 5.—A mining stock exchange has been organized here and articles of incorporation have been forwarded to the secretary of state. Most of the mines listed will be in the Cripple Creek district.

GRAND JUNCTION, May 5.—The citizens have determined to memorialize congress to build two large canals to reclaim more than 30,000 acres in the western part of Colorado and in eastern Utah. The estimated cost is \$5,000,000.

The Income Tax Limit.

Senator Smith of New Jersey.

One fact is certain. Whatever of logic or fairness or wisdom there may be in the theory of an income tax is wholly eliminated by this absurd limit. It is neither the one thing nor the other. From the standpoint of those who honestly contend that this method may afford equitable taxation it is obviously too high. If every citizen is to bear the burden of government in proportion to his earnings, there is no reason why he who receives \$5,000 a year should escape while his neighbor earning \$4,000 must pay.

This truth is recognized by foreign governments which exempt only nominal incomes. In England all exceeding \$750 are taxed, in Prussia all exceeding \$225, in Denmark all exceeding \$215, and in Australia all exceeding \$113.80. In our own country, when \$73,000,000 were raised, only incomes of less than \$600 were exempt. For what purpose the minimum is now increased to \$4,000 unless to protect congressmen from invidious remarks for a very reasonable sum is inconceivable. Four thousand dollars is five per cent. interest on a capital of \$80,000, four per cent. on \$100,000, or three per cent. on \$133,333. Either of these sums is considered a large fortune in 99-100 of the towns and villages of the country. To the farmer it is opulence. Let the debt-class representatives submit this proposition to their constituents, and ask if it is in accordance with their ideas that an idle man worth \$133,000 shall be exempt, while another earning \$5,000 a year by hard work must pay.

On the other hand, if this tax is really designed, as claimed, to bear only upon surplus wealth, the limit is too small. To be consistent, only those congressmen who save a thousand dollars a year from their salaries should vote for it, and I, for one, should be quite willing to subject the measure to this test, and abide by the result. If this tax is aimed at multi-millionaires, the sights should be readjusted. As they stand now, not more than one in 10 of those who will be reached makes more than a comfortable living.

Part I. "Marie Burrough's Art Portfolio of Stage Celebrities" and Part II. "Glimpses of America" ready Monday. See Sunday coupon.

IT'S A WILD RUSH NOW

The Gold Excitement at Glasgow Has Reached a Climax.

ON THE JUMP FOR BIG DRY

It Seems There's Rich Ground There All Right and Hundreds of People Are Going There as Fast as They Can.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

GLASGOW, Mont., May 5.—The gold excitement reached its climax when 12 miners came in on horseback from Neihart and more than 50 men arrived from Canada and around Malta. Fearing the strike would not be declared off, the miners from Neihart started with a pack outfit. They secured fresh horses and started across the country.

John Cliff, a ranchman living 20 miles north of here, was drowned while crossing Milk river. In the rush to get across, he, with others, attempted to swim his horse instead of waiting for the boat. The horses got jammed and he jumped off and the swift current of the river carried away his body.

The accident did not seem to put a damper on the others, for they rushed on to the gold fields.

Z. W. Alexander, a miner who has spent the past seven years in hunting for the mine, and who is accredited with the discovery, left here three days ago with lumber to work the claims. Yesterday morning's train brought in a large delegation of miners from Helena and Great Falls.

From an old map of Kies the fact is developed that this was his old camp. Part of his prospecting outfit is on exhibition in a drug store here.

It is difficult to get railroad men to run the trains and the cattlemen here are hunting employees. Everybody has thrown up his position to get a claim. Dan Sullivan, county jailer, has resigned a lucrative position to run a saloon at the mines. The miners have named the diggings Alexander City. The distance from here is 40 miles.

Rusty McNeill opened a stage line to-day. One stage a day will be run each way. He has secured the mail contract. Mr. Alexander has brought some rich nuggets to town. They are on exhibition at the bank.

BOISE'S SOLDIERS' HOME.

Extensive Preparations for the Corner Stone Laying This Month.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

BOISE, Idaho, May 5.—Secretary of State James F. Curtis received word to-day from the Union Pacific authorities that a rate of one fare for the round trip would obtain from all Idaho points on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the buildings of the soldiers' home, to be observed here on the 23rd instant. The corner stone will be laid under the auspices of the state grand lodge of Masons, Grand Master James A. Pinney having accepted the invitation of the trustees of the home to take charge of this ceremony. They will be assisted by other benevolent orders. It is expected that each lodge of the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic will send delegations to assist in the ceremony.

STILL IN HOT WATER.

Honolulu May Witness Another Outbreak at Any Moment.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Rear Admiral John Irwin, recently relieved from duty at Honolulu by Admiral Walker, arrived at Honolulu to-day, accompanied by Lieutenant Adams and Ensign Parmenter. He is reported as saying that the provisional government is in a precarious situation. "The natives are restless and an outbreak may occur at any time," said the admiral. "All the troops of the provisional government may be wanted at any time." Paul Neumann, the ex-queen's adviser, was also a passenger on the Australia. He said he was on his way to Washington.

SHEEP KILLED FOR SPITE.

A Sensational Struggle Going On Between Utah and Colorado.

DURANGO, Col., May 5.—It is reported 800 Colorado sheep in the Mesa reserve were slaughtered last night by Utah sheep men out of revenge for being kept out of the state. State Veterinarian Gresswell will turn back to-day 3,000 Utah sheep near here. Ten thousand near Grand Junction will also be sent back. The settlers are armed to resist the invasion of the state by Utah sheep men.

A KICK BY CASE.

He Says None of the Men Arrested Can Go Back to Work Yet.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., May 5.—An order has been received from General Manager Case of the Great Northern that no employees arrested during the strike could go to work till the cases are thoroughly investigated. It had been understood that all the old men would be taken back without prejudice.

NEW SAYS HE DIDN'T.

But He Still Sticks to It That That Harrison Is the Man.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 5.—Now disclaims having been interviewed on Harrison's candidacy. He did say in a personal conversation he believed Harrison to be the people's choice in 1896, "but I did not talk with authority."

A Big Labor Conference.

COLUMBUS, May 5.—John McBride, president of the United Mine Workers of America, to-day issued a call to send one delegate to each 500 members to the national convention to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, May 14. Preparatory to meeting, there will be a joint session with coal operators from all the states the following day.

He Ran a Ring.

BERLIN, May 5.—An American named Kneebles won prizes of 2,250 marks with Bethel running under the name of Nellie Kneebles, declaring she never before won a race. The discovery of the fraud led to the seizure of three mares owned by Kneebles.